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Jordan Times
An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation



Today's Weather
It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be bazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.
Overnight Low High
Amman 15 29
Aqaba 21 33
Deserts 14 31
Jordan Valley 19 34
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 34, Humidity readings: Amman 24 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent.

Volume 6, Number 1787 AMMAN, TUESDAY OCTOBER 20, 1981 — DUL HIJJA 22, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Walesa welcomes changes in Warsaw

WARSAW, Oct. 19 (R) — Polish independent trade union leader Lech Walesa today welcomed the change of leadership in Poland, saying "in our opinion the situation is better than before."

Draper confers with Syrian leaders

DAMASCUS, Oct. 19 (R) — U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper today had talks with Syrian officials in Damascus. A U.S. embassy source said the discussions with Syrian Assistant Foreign Minister Nasser Qaddour covered the tense situation on Syria's border with Egypt and Jordan, as well as developments in Lebanon.

Gulf industry ministers meet

BAHRAIN, Oct. 19 (R) — The industry ministers of Saudi Arabia and five Gulf states met in Riyadh today to discuss a plan for coordinated industrial development, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. The six countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Oman and Bahrain — set up the Gulf Cooperation Council last May to bind themselves closer.

Arabian Gulf storm claims 200 lives

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (Agencies) — A large storm in the Arabian Gulf near the Hormuz Straits sank about 35 fishing boats and claimed an estimated 200 lives, Tehran Radio and Red Crescent officials said today. The storm came ashore Sunday on Jish Island, 185 kilometres northwest of the port city of Bandar Abbas on the northern bank of the Gulf, according to an official at the headquarters of the Red Crescent in Tehran.

EC to issue statement on Middle East

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 (R) — French External Relations Minister Andre Cheysson was quoted today as saying that a European Common Market declaration on the Middle East would be released in several days. "It must be noted however that it is the Camp David process is completed," said in an interview with the daily Le Monde. "This will be the first of a declaration by the 10 member European Community which is not yet completed but which will be known several days." A ministry spokesman said he had no other information on the declaration.

Sudanese aide accuses Qadhafi of subversion

KHARTOUM, Oct. 19 (R) — Sudanese Defence Minister Abdul Majid Hamid Khalil accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi today of concentrating forces along the border with Sudan in an attempt to overthrow the Khartoum government. At a press conference here, Gen. Khalil, who is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces and first vice-president, accused the Libyan leader of sponsoring subversion inside Sudan. He said Libyan troops concentrated in the Central African state of Chad threatened Sudan's security.

'Our friends the Americans'
Asked whether U.S. radar surveillance planes sent by Washington to Egypt to patrol its western border had been allowed to overfly Sudan, he said: "If there is a need for warning, I think we will ask our friends the Americans to give us that early warning." Gen. Khalil denied any official connection between the Sudanese government and Chad rebel leader Hissene Habre, the former Chad defence minister. But reports who have visited the western desert area near Gineina say Mr. Habre is often in the region and that Libyan air raids have been chiefly aimed against his guerrillas.

sent a group of commandos to west Sudan with the aim of hitting back at Libya. He said he expected the Libyan campaign against Sudan to turn into both a covert and an overt operation and charged that Libyan planes had already bombed several west Sudanese villages. 'If need be, Egyptians will come'
He noted that Sudan had a mutual defence pact with Egypt. "If the need arises, the Egyptians will come..." he said. Gen. Khalil accused Col. Qadhafi of sending infiltrators to Sudan to start a bombing campaign and help worsen the country's economic problems. Among the 12,000 people arrested over the past eight weeks in a government crackdown, police had discovered cells of mercenaries who were to have mounted sabotage operations in Khartoum and other parts of Sudan, he said.

Greater freedom for peoples, Mitterrand echoes Reagan

YORKTOWN, Virginia, Oct. 19 (R) — President Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand, standing on the battlefield where the American colonies sealed victory in their war of independence from Britain, called today for greater freedom for peoples throughout the world. They spoke at the Yorktown battlefield on the 200th anniversary of the surrender of the British army commanded by Lord Cornwallis to American and French troops. Both presidents spoke of the need to match the spirit of the Franco-American victory in 1781 with modern-day triumphs over injustice.

French officials said his remarks were a gentle reminder of France's view that the U.S. should be more responsive to liberation movements in the Third World, particularly Latin America. French officials said Mr. Mitterrand's speech today suggested to President Reagan that groups seeking to overcome social injustice in the Third World were repeating what the American insurgents did in their war of independence. President Reagan said at the ceremony that the decisive battle against British troops in Yorktown "was and is the affirmation that freedom will eventually triumph over tyranny."

as those of our ancestors." The French president said France and the U.S. had their own national interests to defend and would have differences. "But these differences cannot and must not hinder our common initiatives for peace, security and reducing tensions in the world," he added. The official Pars news agency said the newly elected president, Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, nominated Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, a layman who represents Tehran in parliament, as the new prime minister. The nomination was made in a letter to the Majlis, Iran's parliament, read out by Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani at an open session in Tehran. A vote of confidence is expected soon. Pars said, Tehran Radio said the next public session would be on Thursday. Iranian sources reached from London said the choice of Ali Akbar Velayati was expected to receive overwhelming approval from parliament tomorrow. He will replace Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani who resigned unexpectedly on Oct. 15. Iranian sources said Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani was not seen as tough enough by powerful Islamic fundamentalists despite President Khamenei's apparent support for him.

Sheikh Zayed urges support to Fahd plan

BAHRAIN, Oct. 19 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) president, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, today urged other Arab and Muslim countries to support the Saudi formula for a Middle East settlement, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It quoted him as telling the Saudi newspaper Al Medina that the eight-point plan, which implicitly recognised Israel's right to live in peace, was the only initiative that ensured the best solution for the Middle East issue.

and Oman — have already voiced support for the Saudi plan, which is expected to be discussed at next month's Arab summit conference in Morocco. But the proposal, which recognises the right of all Middle East countries to live in peace and calls for total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, has been criticised in two Arab countries, Syria and Libya. Executions continue
Tehran newspapers meanwhile reported the execution of 25 people including Manucher Massoudi who was an aide of exiled former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr. The executions were the latest in a wave conducted by Iran's revolutionary leaders to stamp out opposition. At least 1,800 people have been shot.

Paediatrician nominated to Iranian premiership

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (Agencies) — A U.S.-educated paediatrician was nominated to be prime minister of Iran in a surprise change of government heads that was officially announced today. The official Pars news agency said the newly elected president, Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, nominated Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, a layman who represents Tehran in parliament, as the new prime minister. The nomination was made in a letter to the Majlis, Iran's parliament, read out by Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani at an open session in Tehran. A vote of confidence is expected soon. Pars said, Tehran Radio said the next public session would be on Thursday. Iranian sources reached from London said the choice of Ali Akbar Velayati was expected to receive overwhelming approval from parliament tomorrow. He will replace Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani who resigned unexpectedly on Oct. 15. Iranian sources said Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani was not seen as tough enough by powerful Islamic fundamentalists despite President Khamenei's apparent support for him.

Sadat was aware of assassination plots

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — The late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat knew three weeks before his assassination that Muslim fundamentalists were plotting to kill him, but he refused to cancel public appearances, the authoritative Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram reported today. The newspaper said the gang was led by a man identified as Abou Abdou Latif Zomor. A military source has said Zomor is suspected of masterminding Mr. Sadat's assassination on Oct. 6. The source who declined to be identified, said Zomor was an army officer in his early thirties who deserted his post at military intelligence headquarters several weeks before Mr. Sadat was killed and was believed to have orchestrated the plot from his home town of Mansoura. Tape-recordings and films
The newspaper said Egyptian security made tape-recordings

and films of secret meetings between the plotters in Mansoura, a city in the Nile Delta, 110 kilometres north of Cairo, which revealed the group was planning several assassinations including killing the president. It said Mr. Sadat was informed of the plot but refused to cancel a Sept. 26 trip in an open car through Mansoura. Investigations into the Oct. 6 assassination had been directed at uncovering Zomor's possible connection with the leader of the death squad Khaled Ahmad Shawi Al Islambouli, according to the sources. Al-Ahram said Zomor was not among those captured by security forces during a raid on fundamentalist hideouts in Mansoura on Sept. 26, hours before Mr. Sadat's visit to the city. He was later arrested at the pyramids near Cairo on Oct. 14 a day after newspapers published photographs of Zomor and four other fundamentalists, who security forces said were still on the run. Large-scale arms caches
The interior ministry last night released a statement in which it said 230 Muslim fundamentalist "terrorists" had been rounded up in the past few days. It said several arms caches had also been uncovered including machineguns, automatic rifles and cases of explosives. The statement also said confessions by those arrested had revealed plans to spread fundamentalist activity to other areas after instigating violence in the southern city of Assut only 41 hours after Mr. Sadat's death. It said the gang had been responsible for several robbery attacks on jewellers' stores, and Al-Ahram said seven people had been killed in the attacks. The interior ministry statement said stolen jewels were found in the hideouts and were obviously used for financing the operations.

The links
Al-Ahram said there was also proof the fundamentalists were receiving funds "from the outside." It did not elaborate. But the government had earlier insisted that the assassins had acted independently, and were not linked to any foreign power including Libya. Official reports immediately after the assassination had said the assassins were an isolated group. They were soon linked to the Muslim group, Taqfir wal Hejira (repentance and holy flight). But Al-Ahram said the gang was believed to have links with other fundamentalist groups as well. Meanwhile, Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala was quoted as saying the four assassins who had been undergoing treatment in hospital had been handed over to the military. No date has been set for a trial but Mr. Abu Ghazala told the weekly Mayo that three separate cases would be submitted.

Hussein in Oman, talks with Qabus

MUSCAT, Oct. 19 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id today reviewed the political situation in the Arab World and the Middle East and international developments, and made an assessment of joint Arab action taken since the Arab summit held in Amman in November last year. The two leaders affirmed the significance of unifying the Arab ranks and strengthening Arab solidarity to better serve the supreme interest of the Arab Nation. They also discussed the close and strong relations existing between the two fraternal countries. King Hussein arrived in the Sultanate of Oman from the United Arab Emirates this evening. His Majesty was accorded a warm reception by Sultan Qabus and Omani ministers and high-ranking officials. His Majesty the King concluded his talks with United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan in Abu Dhabi this afternoon. During the two-hour talks, they exchanged views on the current Arab and international situations and their impact on the developments in the area.

President Zayed praised the continuous efforts of His Majesty and his initiatives to consult with the Arab leaders for the common Arab cause and for consolidating Arab solidarity and serving the goals of the Arab Nation as well as working for building a unified Arab stand to cope with the challenges. The talks were attended by the official delegation accompanying His Majesty, and from the UAE side by President Zayed, Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Zayed, ministers and high-ranking officials. His Majesty was seen off at Abu Dhabi airport by President Zayed, Prince Khalifah, ministers and high-ranking officials. Meanwhile, commenting on the tour which His Majesty is currently making to the Gulf states, Al Itihad newspaper, published in Abu Dhabi, said that His Majesty's tour and the talks which he will have with the Gulf leaders are timely "in view of the current Arab developments which necessitate further consultations whether on a bilateral or collective level, particularly before His Majesty's forthcoming visit to the United States and the 12th Arab summit conference in Morocco." The paper added that events have proven the soundness of the Jordanian position vis-a-vis the Arab demands and that the elimination of the consequences of Camp David accords needs intelligence and persistence in planning and sincerity in implementation as well as an all-out Arab effort. The paper expressed the hope that His Majesty's tour and talks would be a step forward, because "a 1,000-kilometre-mile march begins with one step."

Ajlouni leaves for Japan, Singapore

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni left Amman today for Japan and Singapore for a 10-day official visit to the two countries. Mr. Ajlouni is carrying private messages from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, to the Crown Prince Akhito of Japan and the Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki as well as to prime minister of Singapore. Mr. Ajlouni will discuss with the officials in Tokyo and Singapore bilateral relations and ways to broaden cooperation.

Egypt weeds out 'rebels' from armed forces ranks

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (R) — Egyptian commanders are purging the armed forces of officers and men suspected of links with Muslim fundamentalists, defence ministry officials said today. But none of 134 soldiers removed so far was connected with the assassination of President Anwar Sadat 13 days ago, they added. Mr. Sadat was shot by Muslim fanatics wearing the uniform of an artillery regiment during a military parade. Authorities have said only one was a regular soldier and that they are still trying to establish how the group infiltrated the parade. Officials said 30 officers and 104 non-commissioned men had been transferred to civilian jobs because of "extremist religious affiliations." The purge is parallel with a crackdown on Muslim extremists. The interior ministry said more than 230 members of a "terrorist-fundamentalist" organisation have been held. According to informed sources many other fundamentalists have been questioned and an undisclosed number of leftists have been arrested since Mr. Sadat's murder. Officials said many of the 230 were supporters of Taqfir wal Hejira a far right Islamic group which has been linked to the assassination.

Official statements have alluded to a sizeable underground army of fanatics which has not yet been completely unearthed. Authorities said the "terrorist-fundamentalist" organisation was a loose amalgam of Taqfir and other groups. It aimed to assassinate prominent figures and attack vital installations such as police stations. Documents, maps and coded instructions for assassinations and sabotage had been found at the organisation's hideouts. Mayo weekly said the organisation planned to stage a "Khomeini-style revolution."

Kuwait asks Washington not to extradite Abu 'Ein

KUWAIT, Oct. 19 (Agencies) — Kuwait has asked the U.S. administration to refrain from extraditing a Palestinian youth to Israel, a foreign ministry spokesman said. He said the ministry has asked the U.S. embassy here to use its good offices with Washington to stop the extradition of Ziad Abu 'Ein. The extradition decision was based on a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court. "The extradition will endanger U.S.-Arab relations," said the spokesman. Meanwhile, the General Union of Palestinian Students in Kuwait staged a sit-in to protest the U.S. court decision against Mr. Abu 'Ein. A union statement denounced the court decision, accusing it of endorsing an Israeli request and "yielding to Zionist pressure." The extradition ruling came after allegations by Israelis that Mr. Abu 'Ein was engaging in operations against Israel inside the occupied West Bank. The agreement on extradition of criminals between the United States and Israel does not apply to Abu 'Ein, because Palestinian commandos are not criminals but are part of a political movement fighting for the national rights of the Palestinian people, the union statement said. Last week, the U.S. Supreme Court approved the extradition of Mr. Abu 'Ein under a 1963 U.S.-Israeli treaty. Secretary of State Alexander Haig can overrule the decision.

inferred spiral... that's gotten moving. Mr. Mitterrand said he sees no reason for France to agree to a U.S. request to reduce or stop its sales of arms to Libya. "There is no reason not to fulfil the arms contracts unless of course those contracts would jeopardise the peace of the Mediterranean or peace of the world," he said. "I can assure you that that were to happen, the French government would be just as careful as the U.S. government in such matters."

Mitterrand doubts Camp David future

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — French President Francois Mitterrand says he doubts that 1979 Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt will bring an overall peace to the Middle East now that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has died. "If Camp David can broaden its effect, that would be fine," Mr. Mitterrand said in an interview broadcast yesterday on ABC's "Questions and Answers" programme. "But I fear that that will not be possible, particularly with

the disappearance of President Sadat," he said. Mr. Mitterrand, who was interviewed before he left Paris yesterday for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan at Williamsburg, Virginia, said outside powers, including the United States, are involving too much with Middle East affairs. "The Soviet positions in Syria, for example, are a response to American positions in other countries," he said. "And that is an

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

AWACS were in Egypt 5 days ahead of U.S. announcement

NICOSIA, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — Iraqi daily newspaper Al Jumhuriyah said today that two Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) aircraft sent by the United States arrived in Egypt on Oct. 10, five days ahead of the announcement by the Pentagon. The official Iraqi News Agency said the paper quoted sources in Cairo as saying the two AWACS landed in an air base west of the Egyptian capital the same day of the burial of President Anwar Sadat. The radar planes carried 800 technicians in addition to a coordination crew and a command group of high ranking U.S. officers. The sources were quoted as saying a joint U.S.-Egyptian committee was formed after Mr. Sadat's assassination to "control" the situation in the Egyptian armed forces, and that it was this committee that took the decision to declare a state of emergency in the armed forces. Gen. Robert Kingston, in charge of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and who was present in Cairo on Oct. 6, the day Mr. Sadat was assassinated, headed the U.S. team in the military committee, the sources were quoted as saying.

Reagan rules out boycott of oil deals with Libya

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that the United States has no plans to boycott Libyan oil to protest Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's policies. "No," Mr. Reagan replied to reporters on the White House lawn when asked if the United States plans such a move. "That would have to be a worldwide boycott... because there are plenty of customers for oil and you got to make sure that none of them would take the place (of the United States)." "No one country could achieve anything by having a boycott," Mr. Reagan said. Former president Richard Nixon said in Paris on Saturday that the Western powers should consider an "economic quarantine" of Libya to cut off its oil income. Mr. Nixon said the United States was moving in that direction. The Boston Globe said in its Sunday editions that Secretary of State Alexander Haig was presented a staff paper last Friday suggesting that the United States try to implement a boycott. The United States now buys about 40 per cent of the 1.5 million barrels of oil Libya produces daily.

NATION

ART REVIEW

Fresh messages in prints

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 19 — Serigraphs and lithographs, screenprints and etchings are just some of the 13 methods of printing that have been employed by German artists in the Goethe Institute's latest exhibition, which opened tonight. Entitled "Graphic Art from Frankfurt", the display of 37 prints, each by a different artist,

gives a comprehensive idea of some of the texture and colour effects which can be achieved by complex printing techniques, as well as showing some original and interesting art work.

The pieces date from the mid-to late 1970s, but their comments on society are in many cases still as fresh as when they were first made, as in the case of Siegbert Jarko's etching "Freezing will

keep material longer". Here the towering turrets of a tiny Gothic cathedral offset the sagging contours of an old Tudor house — both of them enclosed in a glass dome surrounded by huge coiling pipes, taps and other machinations.

Thomas Bayrle's lithograph "Self-portrait in the Street" seems at first to be a typical cubist portrait, each surface plane of the face broken down into narrow strips

which cross and converge into one another. But on closer inspection, these cubistic planes turn into roads and bridges along which hurtle minuscule cars, buses and trains, and which at the same time form eyes, eyebrows, ears and even a cigarette. It is a strong, dynamic image.

Henry Moore sketch, Krause's figures crouch so that their robust, curving limbs and body fit into the narrow confines of a cube. There is a tense energy about them, and as they move away to join the other blocks on the cityscape skyline one feels the figures will emerge. M.C. Escher-style, from the paper.

Ev Gruger, like Krause, has utilised the subtle tones of offset lithography in a peaceful, serene landscape broken only by shrubs and the long surreal shadows of two lonely poles.

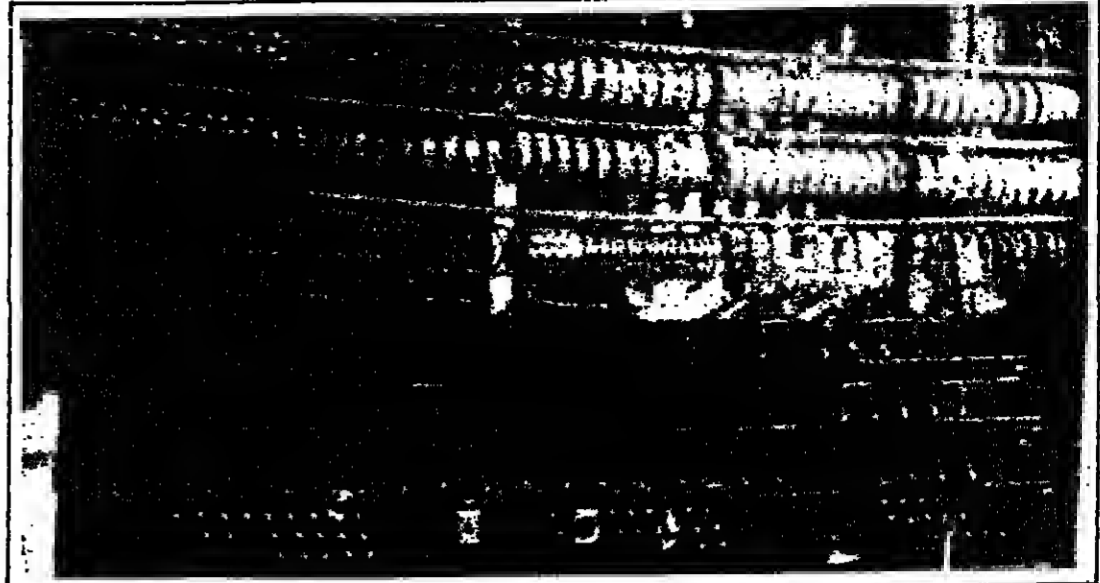
The only artist to use the serigraph technique — a type of silkscreening — is Peter Ostermeyer. From soft, gentle stippled green images, bundled and knotted together with dark emerald string, emerge a rhinoceros, the face of a gorilla, a cow, a bird of prey. Camouflaged within one another, and only spotted if really searched for, this menagerie thus becomes the real "Naturpark" of the title.

Much of the work on show is figurative — often very realistically — as in Dieter Lincke's visions of the empty sterility of hospitals, with people waiting in isolation in shiny-floored corridors, with soulless rooms which still seem desolate despite the humour of a pair of bare feet protruding from under the sheets — or sometimes fleetingly, like Carolootta Von Buquoy-Brunetti's "Metamorphosis", where transparent ghost-like outlines hit at barely visible people.

Only five of the artists exhibit abstract compositions, of which Volker Bussmann's "Prisma" is surely the most successful. In this zinc lithograph, the three primary colours remain pure, in dot-like form; but as they fade into one another in their endless circling around the central point of light, they produce many beautiful shades and tones of green, turquoise, purple, orange...

Also enjoyable are Rejmer Jochim's black-and-white, gridded lithograph entitled "Me", and Rolf Kissef's brilliant red "D-1-67", whose simplicity is enhanced by the textural relief of, and cut-out forms in, the paper.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Goethe Institute and Luftansa, the West German national airline, runs for one week.



Traditional gold jewelry crafts are among those that would be taught under a proposed new training programme

Help for dying crafts

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The gradual disappearance of traditional crafts in Jordan has prompted parties interested in oriental souvenirs and crafts to study the possibility of setting up a crafts company to supply the Jordanian tourist market with authentic Jordanian souvenirs and crafts, according to, Mr. Ghassan Rihani, director of the association of oriental souvenir shop owners.

"The project would be implemented in cooperation with the ministries of tourism and labour," Mr. Rihani told the Jordan Times in a recent interview. He added that the proposed company, which would be a "combination of the private and public sectors," would have a capital of not less than JD 500,000. It would produce such crafts as mother-of-pearl carvings, traditional mosaics, jewellery items, metalworks, embroidery, wood carvings and other oriental souvenirs.

While Mr. Rihani seems optimistic about the prospects for such a crafts company he also has reservations about the availability of what he calls, "one important element" for the company: "well-trained and qualified people."

"I think that as study of the project continues, efforts should be exerted to establish training institutes on crafts to supply Jordan, and the neighbouring Arab states, with knowhow on crafts," he said. Mr. Rihani, who is also a prom-

inent Jordanian jeweller, said that crafts skills could be spread on an informal basis by giving the raw material to already-trained people to work out the final products at their homes, rather than bringing trainees to an institute.

Such a method, he said, would contribute to development in areas where crafts are traditionally practised and far more importantly, would help preserve the crafts tradition. It would also supply the souvenir shops with a great variety of traditional items for interested tourists.

Asked if he had contacts with the Turath Centre in Amman, which started producing crafts items for sale this month, Mr. Rihani said he had no knowledge of the centre. But he promised he would work to establish cooperation between his association and the Turath Centre, particularly in training and crafts production.

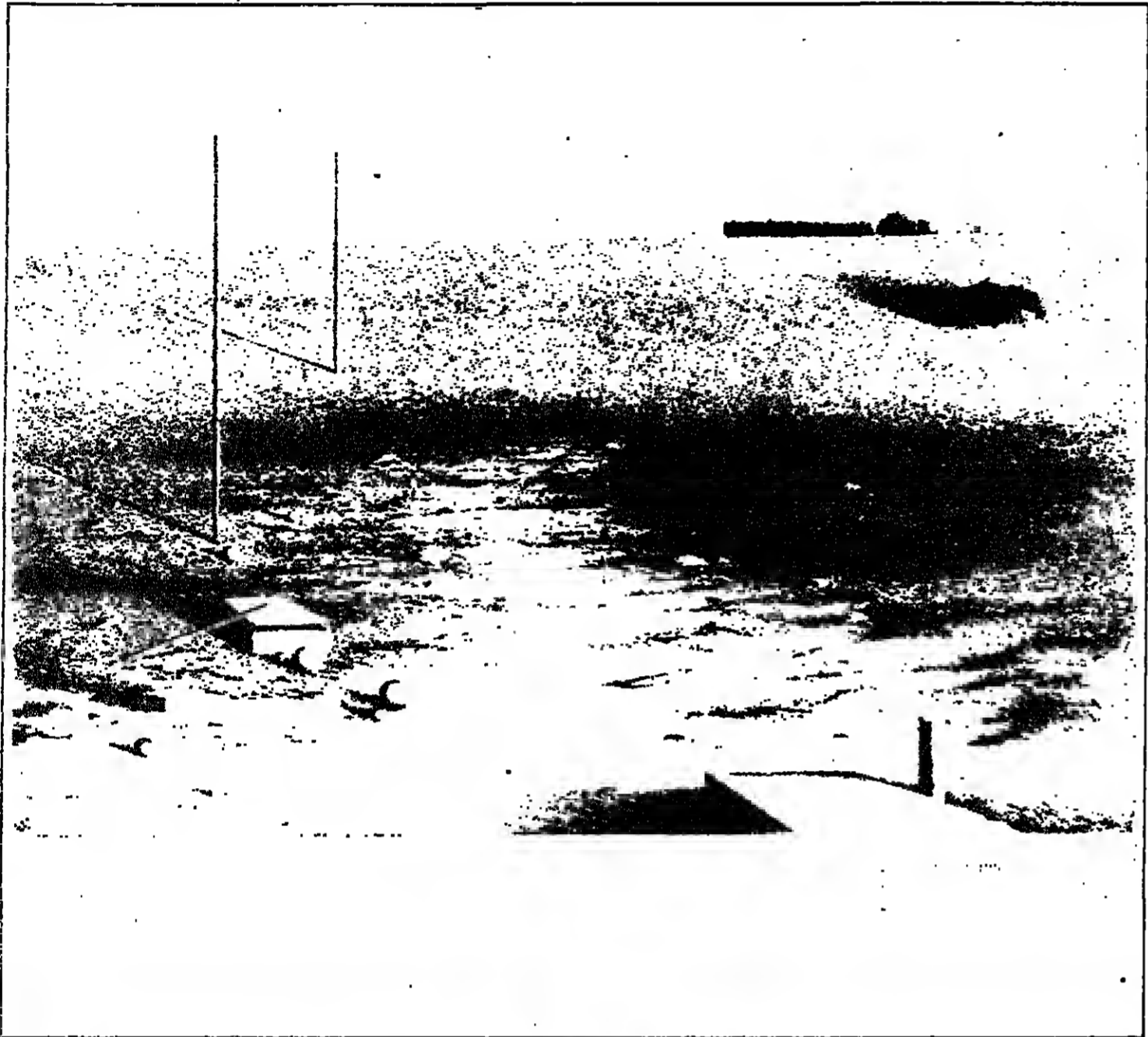
The Turath Centre is the first public institution of its kind in Jordan dedicated to the prom-

otion and development of traditional Jordanian crafts. Despite its youth (it is now about six months old), the centre has managed to bring in a wide variety of craftsmen and artists to work at its two-storey building in Jabal Luweibdeh.

The idea of establishing training institutes and a production company was first aired some six months ago when the association of owners of oriental souvenir shops presented a paper to a seminar on touristic potentials chaired in Amman in April by His Highness Prince Mohammad. The paper called for the setting up of training institutes and a crafts company to help preserve traditional crafts. Because of the shortage of teacher craftsmen in Jordan, it proposed that artisans from neighbouring Arab states be invited to take part in the new projects. Those teachers would train students on the manufacture of brass items such as trays, plates and vases, and in making traditional gold crafts such as chains, medallions and bracelets.

Other items of production were to include a Syrian inlay work: embroidery, straw, leather and olive-wood crafts.

To ensure the projects succeed the paper suggested that guests working as trainer craftsmen should get ample living and work facilities so that they would feel comfortable in Jordan. It also proposed the development of the oriental souvenir business in Jordan through contacts with the diplomatic missions in Amman of foreign countries, to arrange for crafts exhibitions abroad.



Offset lithograph by Ev Gruger, one of 37 prints on display at the Goethe Institute through next Sunday

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

19:30	Instrumentals
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show
22:00	Close down

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:45	Cartoons
6:05	Children's Programme
6:30	Children's Programme
6:50	Cartoons
7:10	Local Programme
7:25	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Local Programme
16:15	Bestseller
11:00	A town like Alice
11:10	News in Arabic
11:10	Bestseller Cont.

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:03	News in French
7:50	News in Hebrew
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Comedy: Benson
9:10	Documentary
10:00	Rich World, Poor World
10:05	News in English
10:15	Bestseller
10:15	A town like Alice

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' reports, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:50 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation," 18:30 News Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

ARRIVALS

7:40	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:30	Jeddah
9:50	Kuwah
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:40	Cairo (EA)
15:35	Kuwait (K1)
16:15	Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
16:30	Cairo
17:25	London (BA)
17:30	Paris
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:45	Frankfurt
17:55	Cairo
18:00	London
18:30	Rome
19:10	Cairo (EA)
19:55	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
20:35	Frankfurt (Lufthansa)
21:00	Damascus
23:40	Cairo (EA)
23:55	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo
01:30	Baghdad

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

DEPARTURES:

6:30	Beirut
6:55	Paris (AF)
7:00	Aqaba
8:55	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
10:10	Rome
11:10	Athens, Copenhagen
12:00	London
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
12:30	Cairo (EA)
13:00	Cairo
16:35	Kuwait (KAC)
18:45	Damascus
19:00	Kuwait
19:30	Dhahran
19:30	Jeddah
19:45	Baghdad
20:00	Cairo
20:30	Cairo (EA)
20:30	Dubai, Muscat
21:00	Baghdad
21:30	Bangkok
21:30	Abu Dhabi
01:00	Cairo (EA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64551
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	843555/843666

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:21
Suorise	5:44
Dhuhr	11:21
Asr	2:33

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Maghreb	4:59
'Isha	6:22
Kuwaiti dinar	11877/1190
Egyptian pound	360/362.5
Cairi riyal	92.1/92.3
UAE dirham	91.3/91.4
Omani riyal	96/97.1
U.S. dollar	333.5/334.5
U.K. sterling	611/614.7
W. German mark	148.8/149.7
Swiss franc	177.8/178.9
Italian lire	28/28.2
(for every 100)	59.3/59.7
Dutch guilder	134.6/135.5
Swedish crown	60.2/60.6
Belgium franc	88.7/89.2
Japanese yen	144/144.9
(for every 100)	

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	21111, 37777
24 hours a day for emergency	92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA)	73111
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	180	Dates	170
Eggplant	150	Sweet Pepper	140
Potatoes (imported)	140	Bananas	200
Marrow (small)	140	Apples (American)	260
Marrow (large)	90	Apples (Golden)	260
Cucumber (small)	170	Apples (Starken)	200
Cucumber (large)	110	Water Melons	200
Okra (Green)	300	Lemons	110
Muloukhiyah	100	Oranges	150
Hot Green Pepper	150	Grapes	250
Cabbage	110	Figs	250
Onions (dry)	110	Cauliflowers	110
Garlic	850	Tangerine	200
Pumpkins	130	Pears	500
Guava	220	Pomegranates	150
Beans	230	Grapefruit	120

القدس في القدس

Crown Prince visits army HQ



AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, this afternoon visited the armed forces general command, where he met with Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and discussed with him matters related to the armed forces. Crown Prince Hassan was met at the armed forces headquarters by the commander-in-chief, the chief of the general staff and high-ranking officers.

Cabinet names teams for four visits abroad

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (J.T.) — The cabinet, at today's session, named a health delegation to visit Iraq under Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, in response to an invitation extended by the Iraqi health minister.

Talks between the Jordanian and Iraqi sides will centre on the development of medical cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

On his five-day visit, due to start in the second half of November, Dr. Malhas will be accompanied by Irbid Governorate health director Dr. Nofan Al Humoud, Health Ministry Personnel Director Khalid Al Hadid and the director of public relations at the ministry, Mr. Tareq Na'im.

The cabinet also named Minister of Culture and Youth and Tourism and Antiquities Ma'an Abu Nowar head of Jordan's delegation to the third conference of Arab ministers responsible for cultural affairs, to be held in Baghdad from Nov. 2-5 in response to a call from the Arab League Educational, Cultural and

Scientific Organisation. Participants in the conference will discuss a number of topics, including the development of Arab-Islamic culture abroad and preserving Arab and Islamic historic sites.

The cabinet also decided that Education Minister Dr. Sa'id Al Tal will lead Jordan's delegation to the 38th international education conference which will be held in Geneva upon an invitation extended by the international education office affiliated with the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. The delegation will include Curricula Director Ali Abdul Razzaq, Education Director 'Izzat Jaradat and Educational Training Director Tayseer Al Duwaik, all of the Education Ministry.

Also appointed was Jordan's delegation to a meeting of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to be held in Manila from Oct. 7-13. The delegation will be headed by Ambassador Waleed Al Sa'di and will include Assistant Under-Secretary of the Interior Salem Al Kiswani.



World Bank President A.W. Clausen (gesturing) hears an explanation of the potash extraction process at the extraction plant on the Dead Sea on Monday (Petra photo)

World Bank delegation sees Ghor project

KARAK, Oct. 19 (Petra) — World Bank President A.W. (Tom) Clausen and his delegation today visited the Arab Potash Company project site in the southern Ghor.

The director of the financial department at the Potash company gave the World Bank delegation an explanation of the establishment of the company and its plans to exploit the Dead Sea's

resources, particularly the potash project, expected to be completed in March 1982. He said the World Bank's aid had been instrumental in implementing the project. The World Bank has given a \$35 million dollar loan to finance the project.

The director of operations at the company described the phases of the project and the future plans of the company for exploiting the

salts of the Dead Sea. Mr. Clausen and his delegation, who were accompanied by the National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh, toured the various sections of the project.

The delegation also visited the ancient Nabataean city of Petra this morning, and heard an explanation of the project to develop the city. It also visited the Jordan Valley area.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Foreign aide receives envoys

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — Acting Foreign Ministry Secretary General Tayseer Touqan received at his office today separately the Sudanese and Moroccan charges d'affaires in Amman. During the two meetings, they discussed relations between Jordan and the two countries, and ways to develop them.

Tal, envoy discuss Tunis visit

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (J.T.) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal received at his office yesterday the Tunisian ambassador in Amman. They discussed the invitation Dr. Tal has received from his Tunisian counterpart to visit Tunis, and it was agreed that the visit will take place after the Arab education ministers' conference which will be held in Tunis from Dec. 21-26. The two sides also discussed ways of developing and strengthening cultural and scientific relations between the two countries.

Survey chief sees UNDP officials

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — Director General of the Land and Surveys Department Badri Al Mulqi today discussed with a team of experts from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the aid which the programme will give to the department in order to develop and modernise its work. Mr. Mulqi said after the meeting, which was held at the department, that it had assessed the past achievements of the department and its plans for coming years as part of an integrated programme, part of which will be financed by the UNDP. Mr. Mulqi added that the UNDP will supply the department with advanced electronic and survey equipment, and will train the necessary staff to operate this equipment.

Hungarian trade team due

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — A delegation representing the Hungarian chamber of commerce will arrive in Amman on Nov. 6 for a three-day visit to Jordan. During its visit, the delegation will have talks with Jordanian businessmen and officials, with the aim of boosting trade between the two countries.

AOAS experts to Sudan, Qatar

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — The Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) has dispatched several experts in administrative sciences to Sudan and Qatar to offer administrative advice and hold seminars on administration with the aim of improving the administrative systems of these countries, according to AOAS Director General Abdullah Al Zo'bi. He said that the experts sent to Sudan will offer their services to officials employed in the public sector and hospital administration. In Qatar, he said, they will organise a training course to recruit personnel officers for the country's public institutions. The AOAS has provided these experts in response to a request by the two Arab countries. Dr. Zo'bi said.

Accountancy seminar set

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — The Jordanian Administration Institute will organise on Oct. 30 a scientific meeting on accountancy and financial analysis for 15 participants from various departments and institutions who have not obtained academic degrees in accountancy. During the two-week seminar, the participants will receive theoretical and practical training in the rules and principles of accountancy and auditing, the keeping of registers, the preparation of final accounts and the inventory of estimated budgets.

500,000 saplings distributed

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — The director of the Zarqa District agriculture department has said that the Al Dalil nursery's production of forest tree saplings for the current year totalled half a million, and that they are being distributed to the various parts of the country. He added that 250 new afforestation projects are being planned as part of the effort to develop the highlands.

Zarqa gets juvenile court

ZARQA, Oct. 19 (Petra) — A juvenile court has been established in Zarqa and a judge has been appointed to preside over the court, the director of social development in Zarqa district said today. He added that the court will begin work next month, to look into cases of juvenile delinquents in the district and alleviate pressure on the courts of the judiciary. He explained that the establishment of the court is part of a plan by the Ministry of Social Development to establish juvenile courts in the various parts of the country.

Rabba poultry seminar

KARAK, Oct. 19 (Petra) — The Karak Governorate agriculture directorate held a seminar on poultry diseases at Al Rabba agricultural station today. Participants in the seminar included Karak Agriculture Director Mukhles 'Ammarin, who spoke about poultry breeding in the governorate and the difficulties resulting from erroneous poultry breeding techniques, disease and its causes and ways to guard against it.

Exhibition of CAEU studies to open today

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, will open on Tuesday an exhibition of Arab economic unity studies, which will cover the achievements made by the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in research and studies.

In particular, the exhibition will include studies prepared by the department of coordination of joint Arab plans and the sources of their financing. A team of experts from the United Nations Development Programme is working at the CAEU office here to help in drawing up the framework of joint Arab plans and to prepare sectoral studies for Arab countries. These efforts will be reflected in the

studies included in the exhibition. The exhibition will also highlight prominent achievements in studies and specialised research related to CAEU monetary and manpower resources policy. It will also cover the publicity activities of the CAEU general secretariat and the monthly reports it has published in the last three months.

The exhibition will also have a special pavilion run by the economic department of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). The pavilion will be devoted to economic writings and their role in introducing modern economic concepts, stressing the importance of economic knowledge in boosting economic activity and the cultural growth of the Arab Nation.

Frozen meat prices remain fixed, Supply Ministry says

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (J.T.) — The price of frozen meat is unaffected by recently announced increases, and will remain unchanged at former fixed rates, the Ministry of Supply has announced. The price of imported mutton rose from JD 1.200 to JD 1.320 a kilogramme, and of imported beef from JD 1.340 to JD 1.460, on Oct. 13.

25 Germans visit municipality

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — Deputy Amman Mayor Mohammad Nouri Al Shaqiq received this morning a West German friendship delegation currently visiting Jordan.

Dr. Shaqiq welcomed the 25-member delegation, which represents the Socialist Democratic Party in the city of Aachen, and briefed them on the history of the city of Amman since its founding in 1909, the rapid population growth in the city and the resulting problems which Amman Municipality has to deal with.

The visitors expressed their country's intention to send experts to help Amman in these matters.

Bahrain week to highlight skills of young disabled

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the international week for the skills of the disabled which will begin in Bahrain on Oct. 27. A delegation from the national committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons, accompanied by the committee's rapporteur, Mrs. Samiha Bazzari, will represent Jordan.

of Disabled Persons will organise on Nov. 12 a public festival on the occasion of the year of the disabled. The two-day festival will include a bazaar in which all voluntary, private and official societies will participate and a sports festival for the disabled. Medical equipment will also be distributed to disabled people.

The aim of the week is to highlight the technical skills and capabilities of disabled youth, and to provide them with the opportunity to travel and exchange views and ideas in all cultural, technical, social and recreational fields, as well as to create an atmosphere of understanding and amity among the youth of all countries. The week's programme includes activities music, folk dancing, acting, photography, painting and handicrafts activities.

Delegates will come from several Arab and foreign countries. 24 disabled people coming from each state together with a supervisor. The Jordanian delegation will leave for Bahrain on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the national committee for the International Year

IDB board okays JD 2m in industry loans

AMMAN, Oct. 19 (Petra) — The board of directors of the Industrial Development Bank has decided to give nine new loans totalling JD 2,327,000, including three loans totalling JD 211,000 to finance the purchase of raw materials for marble production projects, a metal foundry and a plant to produce household refrigerators.

Six loans totalling JD 2,116,000 will be used to finance projects producing cement, marble and timber products, a petrochemical industries plant, a plant for the production of cables and a tourist hotel in Amman.

These projects are expected to contribute JD 1,751,600 to the national income during the first year of production, and to provide 757 new job opportunities.

Since the beginning of the year, the bank has already given 60 loans, amounting to JD 7,349,000, to finance the purchase of materials used in industry.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting exhibitions

- * By Yousef Baddawi at Holiday Inn Hotel.
- * By Munir Abu Al Ula Daraz at the Jordan Artists' Association Gallery.

Book exhibition

- * The British Council presents a selection of recent British books on home management, food and nutrition, needlework and dressmaking, child care, secretarial and business studies.

Lecture

- * The British Council presents an illustrated lecture entitled "Ideas for the Development of the Jordanian Poultry Industry," at 7 p.m.

Graphic arts exhibition

- * The Goethe Institute presents "Graphic Arts from Frankfurt," opening at 6 p.m.

Australia and New Zealand Amman Club (ANZAC)

holds a meeting Tuesday at 7 p.m. Call tel. 37003 for details.

Choir singing

- * At the YWCA, Jabal Amman, at 7:30 p.m. For information, call 41793, 41119.

DR. GEORGE F. KAWAR L.D.S., R.C.S. Dental Surgeon

After practising for ten years in his private surgery in London, announces the opening of his new surgery in Amman at Shmeisani Tamimi Bldg. opposite the new Grindlays Bank.

Tel. 69766
Hours: Weekdays 9 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
4 - 6:30 p.m.
Fridays 9 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
Holiday: Sundays

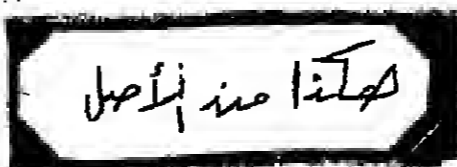


Arab Labour Organisation Director General Al Hashimi Al Banani (dark tie) and Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani sign the agreement for the establishment of an organisation office in Amman on Monday (Petra photo)

TASTE FRENCH FOOD

The most delicious food comes from France. Get to know French food at your nearest supermarket from Oct. 17-22 at:

- SWIFT Supermarket
- SAFIWAY Supermarket
- GREEN VALLEY Supermarket
- JORDAN Supermarket
- RAMADAN Supermarket
- BABY Supermarket
- ILCO Supermarket



Jordan Times

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IN FOCUS

Parking in the rain, unhappy again

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

It is seldom possible for a driver in Amman to park his car not far from his destination. Normally, he has to accept a walk from the parking place to his final destination or use public transport especially if he is heading towards the ever congested city centre. Traffic planning theories suggest a maximum limit to the distances at which most people should park. In a city the size of Amman, more than 70 per cent of drivers should be able to park within 200 metres of their destinations. This measure, however, appears to be hardly applicable to our capital. People, in many cases, have to park their cars very far from their destinations because of insufficient parking facilities. This does not only apply to the city centre but also to commercial and densely populated suburbs. The access road to the University of Jordan, which is parallel to the Amman-Sweilab motorway, is an appropriate example of insufficient parking facilities. Unbroken lines of kerb-parked cars can be seen on both sides of the road along the university fence. Students arriving later in the day have to walk exceptionally long distances before reaching the main gate, (not to mention the distance between the gate and their lecture theatres). Such a walk could prove to be extremely unpleasant especially under heavy rain. An adjacent road leading to the Royal Scientific Society, which effectively lost almost half of its width, was recently widened to ease the flow of traffic but ended up maximising the parking space

by allowing cars to park obliquely. In the meantime, the University appears to have no immediate plans to provide students and visitors with proper parking facilities which would solve this problem and provide the university with an additional source of income. It is evident that street parking, on which our traffic planners rely heavily, is not the sole answer to the parking problem. It actually slows traffic down and leads to congestion and delay to all travellers. It also increases the number of accidents due to the physical reduction of road space, parking manoeuvres, the sudden appearance of pedestrians from between parked cars, the opening of cars doors, etc. Traffic planners should consider more seriously the introduction of other suitable and adequate facilities to cope with the rapid increase in car ownership. The two multi-story parking units, currently under construction at the city centre, will help alleviate the problem. But similar parking facilities are needed near the newly developed commercial centres elsewhere in the capital. In fact, the provision of such facilities should have been taken into account during the planning stages before the recent astronomical rises in land values. Until it is possible to park within a reasonable distance of your destination, you are strongly advised to add an umbrella to your car kit in order to avoid the unfortunate consequences of remote parking during a rainy day.

Uncertain prospects await Americans leaving Libya

By Robert McCartney

U.S. CITIZENS are taking up notices to sell their furniture and worrying about finding new jobs as they prepare to leave this North African Arab nation at their governments orders. Most of the Americans interviewed here said virtually all the Americans, 1,500 in all, prefer to stay. They said they're innocent victims of the continuing confrontation between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Col. Muammar Qadhafi. "I feel we are pawns in a vendetta between these two men," said Gloria Shoemaker, a 31-year-old native of Clinton, Indiana, and an English teacher at the oil companies' school for foreign children here. Mrs. Shoemaker said she'd come back to Libya if the dispute blows over. "I'll never have another villa on the Mediterranean again," she said. At least 150 of the 1,500 Americans have left since last week when the White House invalidated passports for travel to Libya and warned it would take further, unspecified legal steps if necessary to force Americans to leave.

Most expected to leave by January

Most of the other Americans expect to leave by the end of January at the latest. They said the U.S. State Department has not given them a specific time limit for departing. In Washington, a State Department official said: "We hope they would comply early on, but there's no number of days or hours put on it." The Americans biggest complaint appears to be that they don't think their government has given them a convincing reason for uprooting their lives. The White House said Americans were not safe in Libya, following U.S. charges that Qadhafi has sent assassination squads to murder Reagan and other top U.S. officials.

Strange

STRANGER THINGS may have happened in the world recently, but we are hard pressed to think of anything more strange than the American government's "suspension" of its strategic cooperation treaty with Israel as a gesture of American annoyance with Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. We find it strange because:

- 1) The entire strategic cooperation concept originated with the Americans themselves, with the twin objectives of placating (ie. paying off) Israel after the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia, and putting teeth into the Reagan crowd's determination to fight the Russians everywhere in the world. To suspend the treaty would seem to hurt the United States more than it would hurt Israel. Well, we understand; they do things differently in America....
- 2) If Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights has provoked such a move on the part of Washington, why did the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem pass without a whimper of protest from the American government? If the principle of unilateral annexation is so detested in the United States, by what reasoning does the American government plan to go ahead with military and fiscal aid to Israel for fiscal 1983 worth some \$3 billion -- or \$19 from every adult American? Furthermore, between 1950 and 1980, Israel received a total of some \$15 billion in American foreign military sales financing. To maintain this level and quality of support for Israel and also "suspend" a strategic cooperation treaty that was cooked up in any case by the United States to begin with strikes us as ...badly contradictory and even childish. We are anxious for the United States government and people to come to grips with the full meaning of their relationship with Israel. But what we are seeing this week is not a step in this direction. It is another bit of fancy make-believe that is noteworthy for its strangeness, above all else.

Twinkle twinkle, oh Bright Star

THE PENTAGON put out a lot of cheerful publicity for its recent joint manoeuvres in Egypt and Oman, but Exercise Bright Star really served to emphasise three basic facts about America's Rapid Deployment Force -- it is not a force, it is not deployed, and it is very far from rapid. For many observers, the main lessons to be drawn from this latest Middle East war game were that it took four days to get 4,000 men across the Atlantic, that their equipment had to be carried in a West German freighter chartered three weeks ahead of time, and that the end of the "battle" came with the Pentagon's stock answer to any problem, a squadron of B-52s, flattening everything in sight. President Carter announced the creation of the RDF in 1979, as part of his response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The idea soon got bogged down in an extraordinary inter-service dispute about who would run it and had still not got off the ground by the time Mr. Carter lost the election. President Reagan took office proclaiming he would establish a string of new American military bases in the Middle East and Indian Ocean in response to the "dynamic situation" there. In April the administration announced that the still-nascent Rapid Deployment Force was being replaced by a new military command for the Gulf, comparable to the existing commands for Europe, the Atlantic, and the Pacific. It would control any American forces ordered into the region and a local land base would be sought for its headquarters. The snag, which persists to this day, was noted by a senior military officer: "This is a long way into the future as no nation in the region has given any sign of welcoming such a force." The year before, in fact, the then under-secretary of defence, Mr. Robert Komer, had told the Senate Armed Services Committee that "the countries in the area most emphatically do not want any formal security arrangements with us". This reluctance was emphasised by Kuwait foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah. He asked from whom he was being defended. "Who is occupying us? We haven't asked anybody to defend us. Yet we find all these ships around us asking for facilities. It's all a bit like a film with two directors, Russia and the U.S. How will the film end? Perhaps with both powers agreeing 'OK, these oilfields belong to us and those to you. We'll divide up the region from here to there'. Is that how it will end?" He had brought out the essential point of the exercise, to secure the industrialised nations' oil supplies. The Gulf accounts for 60 per cent of Japan's energy needs, for 40 per cent of Western Europe's, and for 17 per cent of America's. A cut-off lasting one year would bring a catastrophic decline in their GNP -- 27 per cent for Japan, 23 per cent for Europe, and 18 per cent for the United States. The question then is, who poses the threat? Washington repeatedly points to the Soviet Union. The invasion of Afghanistan, it says, showed a Soviet readiness to go beyond the acknowledged spheres of influence, comparable to the expansionism of the Tsars. It cites in support the build-up of Soviet forces in the Indian Ocean. A recent study by a CIA analyst notes that "between 1964 and 1976 the scale of Soviet out-of-area forward naval operations expanded by a factor of 14, from less than 4,000 ship-days annually to nearly 48,000. The latter figure equates to over 130 Soviet naval ships operating outside Soviet homeland waters each day."

The recent military manoeuvres staged in the Middle East by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force prove that it is not a force, not deployed and very far from rapid. The study notes the development of the 40,000-ton Berezina-class support ships, able to operate anywhere in the world for extended voyages. "In late March 1980, during the prolonged crisis in the Gulf area, the Soviets dispatched a Berezina -- accompanied by an Ivan Rogov class landing dock -- to join their 28-ship contingent in the Indian Ocean, marking their debut in naval presence diplomacy." It comments, too, that the nuclear-powered Kirov-class cruisers, now completing the sea trials, are the largest ship of their type built since the Second World War -- "an ideal flag-ship for any Soviet task force." "Soviet sources" the study continues "describe the majority of the large new ships which have already put to sea as anti-submarine ships, but these ships are equally capable of carrying out the 1900-era task of gun-boat diplomacy." This naval build-up and the accompanying spread of ports available to the Red navy in sympathetic countries -- South Yemen, Ethiopia and Iraq has convinced American analysts that there is a serious possibility of aggression. But, even without the Soviet presence, the region is incurably unstable and most of its problems have been self-generated. The Iran-Iraq war is only the latest bout of almost continuous strife: in the past 20 years Oman has fought two wars, North Yemen has had two civil wars, South Yemen fought the British and intervened in North Yemen and Oman, Somalia and Ethiopia fought over the Ogaden, Saudi Arabia has had two major clashes with South Yemen, Iran seized the Tombs and Abu Musas islands. Altogether there have been more than 30 incidents. It is against this background that the United States is trying to secure bases for its own use and to build up the military power of friendly governments, notably the Saudis. The complexities, awesome enough already, deepen with America's simultaneous commitment to the Israelis. Reinforcing the Arabs is perceived as a threat to the Jews and the "strategic relationship" with Israel is seen as a threat by the Arabs. So the rhetoric is stridently tied to the Soviet menace. Much of the military planning undertaken for the Persian Gulf command predicated a Soviet thrust into Iran, aimed at the province of Khuzistan in which the oilfields lie. It uses as its script the Soviet command study of Iran, a vast document originally prepared in 1941 which goes into details like, "22 kilometres from Dshulfa begins the Daradis Gorge which is seven kilometres long. The advance of troops through this small and narrow pass can be most difficult."

Last summer, the Pentagon staged a computerised war-game under the codename Gallant Knight, designed to simulate a defence against a full-scale Soviet invasion of Iran. It assumed the commitment of 325,000 American troops to Iran and the Gulf to meet

the declared Soviet plan -- an advance through northern Iran, over the mountains, to the Tehran line; a thrust south to Dezful, at the base of the Zagros mountains; and a final thrust into Khuzistan. The wargame assumed a transport capacity originally planned for the end of the decade and much of which has now been scrapped -- and it still took six months to get the required forces into position. After seeing the results of the exercise, one member of the joint chiefs of staff told Mr. Jeffrey Record, an academic defence analyst, that the plan put forward by the Pentagon planners came "from the world of Disney-land."

The improbable aspects do not end there. A feasibility study by the Pentagon's office of programme analysis and evaluation concluded that "atomic demolition munitions alone could quickly seal all avenues of approach to Iran." It is stretching credulity to imagine that the use of atomic mines in Iran would limit the conflict to that area. And the very composition of the RDF suggests that its use against a Soviet incursion would be highly unlikely. There are 16 units tentatively assigned to the RDF -- eight from the Army, four from the Air Force, three from the Navy, and one from the Marines. Ten of those elements -- the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Air Assault Division, the 9th Infantry Division, the 24th Mechanised Division, 6th Cavalry Brigade, the two Ranger Infantry battalions, the 12 tactical fighter squadrons, and units of the three aircraft carrier battle groups, the Navy Surface Action Group, and the Navy Aerial Patrol squadrons -- are assigned to NATO. Their deployment in the Gulf would open an enormous hole in Central Europe on what could be the brink of the third world war. It is not a particularly convincing picture.

So the much likelier role for the force will be to prop up the friendly but tottery regimes on which the oil supply depends. But this, again, is beset with psychological and practical imponderables. The major diplomatic hurdle is that an overt alliance with the United States is regarded as the kiss of death by many of the rulers: Oman has just shown itself anything but keen to be seen giving aid and comfort to Exercise Bright Star. So getting the necessary bases established is hard going and the best that can be achieved in most cases is an agreement that limited facilities will be on offer in an emergency. That means the force, and much of its equipment, will have to travel quickly to any flare-up, and it simply does not have the means to do so. The only current aircraft capable of carrying heavy tanks is the C-5A and there are not enough of them. An order has been placed for another heavy transport plane, the C-17, but that has provoked a huge political row. Many congressmen question the need for it and have balked at the \$10,000 million its production would cost. President Reagan, in the throes of further budget cutting, has retreated under fire and slashed development funds for the plane. He has, in fact, shown himself notably less than whole-hearted about the entire Gulf command project. The proposed 1982 budget for the force has been backed back by \$1,300 million, mostly for projects designed to increase its mobility. The eight aerial tankers intended to allow non-stop flights across the 7,200 miles from the U.S. to the Gulf have been cancelled. The spending on fast civilian transport ships to travel the 10,000 or more sea miles is down from \$668 million to \$184 million.

The \$541 million originally earmarked for building new facilities in the area is now down to \$325 million. The Indian Ocean fleet has been told to cut back to one aircraft carrier on permanent station instead of two, further reducing the forces available for quick action. Much of the cutback, of course, stems from Mr. Reagan's domestic political need to be seen to bring the Federal Budget under control and such cuts as have been made in defence spending have fallen heavily on the Gulf scheme. They are evidence too of considerable second thoughts about the nature of the project. The former Defence Secretary, Mr. Harold Brown, put his finger on the central problem in testimony to the Senate last year. "The United States cannot defend people in the Gulf region who are not willing to participate in their own defence" he said. "You need a significant political base and an effort by the people in the region."

And that message is being transmitted in other directions. There is increasing resistance in Congress to spending the vast sums implicit in the scheme to defend the oil supplies of Western Europe. As an example of the amounts that can be involved for ancillary equipments, a recent flight of 12 Phantom jets from America to Egypt needed a support force of 16 tanker aircraft and five large cargo planes. Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, chairman of the Defence Appropriations sub-committee commented sourly during the debate on the defence budget, "When are the people who use that oil going to pay for some of this protection?" The administration is pushing the oil-producing states to look to their own defence, and they have committed themselves to vast quantities of new hardware as part of this programme. It is highly questionable if they are in a position to use most of it and the conspiracy theory is that the Pentagon planners are doing two things -- keeping their own production lines going and making sure the stuff is on hand when American troops move in.

The terrain in the Gulf, and the oilfields themselves, does not favour commando-style operations. An army will have to carry all its needs, from weaponry to winter, in an environment totally hostile to sensitive modern equipment, as the American helicopter fiasco in Iran tellingly demonstrated. There are 2,300 oilwells in more than 40 fields across the Gulf, with more than 4,000 miles of pipeline between them. The Iran-Iraq war showed that just three days of bombing could bring production to a complete halt and the Saudi Fields alone would need a defensive perimeter encompassing 10,000 square miles.

- The Guardian

CORRECTION

An advertisement on page 4 of Saturday's Jordan Times, comprising an invitation to bid for the erection of rural electrification networks, incorrectly gave the name of the tendering company as the Jordan Electric Power Company. The correct name of the firm is the Jordanian Electric Power Company (JEPCO). The Jordan Times apologises for the error, which was due to an editorial oversight.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Will it stop here?

AL DUSTOUR: Washington's decision to suspend the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel is a positive step put forward by the U.S. administration to exert real pressure on Israel to force it to rescind its decision to annex the Golan Heights because this Israeli decision is a provocative step which poses dangers to the region and world peace and security. This U.S. step deserves to be encouraged because it reflects a U.S. role independent of Zionist pressure. It also reflects the United States' impatience with Israel's provocative policies, continued aggression and defiance of international will. It seems that the U.S. administration has meant its pressure on Israel to include the situation in Lebanon, the Middle East peace process and the American objection to Israeli practices to change the status of the occupied territories.

Washington has voted in favour of the United Nations resolution which declared the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights null and void. U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements have evinced a U.S. desire to revive United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the broad basis for establishing a just and comprehensive settlement in the region without referring to the Camp David agreements.

Feeling the weight of international and U.S. pressure, Israel has started threatening to reconsider all the agreements signed at Camp David. This is an explicit hint at the cancellation or postponement of its final withdrawal from Sinai because Israel understands the importance Washington puts on the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai as scheduled.

The unanimous resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council shows that the whole world, including Israel's friends, are fed up with Menachem Begin's haughtiness and arrogance and his stupid policy of aggression which seeks to rekindle war and throw the region into the whirlpool of international conflicts.

These positive developments must enhance our belief in the need for Arab solidarity to take advantage of the situation to strengthen ourselves to confront the Zionist enemy.

Encouraging start

AL RA'Y: The U.S. State Department yesterday issued an official statement suspending its strategic cooperation agreement with Israel. It has also suspended a decision to buy military equipment worth \$200 million from Israeli industry. The United States has adopted these measures to pressure Israel into rescinding its decision to annex the Golan Heights.

This U.S. step can be considered "an encouraging beginning" to a positive U.S. policy on the Golan Heights if it is followed by other positive steps and if the U.S. administration were to remain steadfast vis-a-vis the furious Israeli reaction which contained implicit threats that Israel will not withdraw from Sinai and to reconsider the ratification of any agreement with Washington, including the Camp David agreement.

Meanwhile, political circles in occupied Jerusalem say that this U.S. decision to suspend the strategic cooperation agreement is only a temporary one just like the U.S. decision to suspend the delivery of the F-16 planes when Israel attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor and attacked Beirut.

It is premature to judge the validity of the new U.S. measure and the ability of the United States to withstand the Israeli fury and to continue its pressure until Israel rescinds its decision to annex the Golan Heights. One has only to wait and see. Judging things at face-value, this new U.S. step deserves to be welcomed and encouraged. It might be the beginning of a balanced U.S. policy in the region which might lead to the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace.



But the Americans here said in interviews that they believe the Libyans are too proud of being good hosts to do them any physical harm.

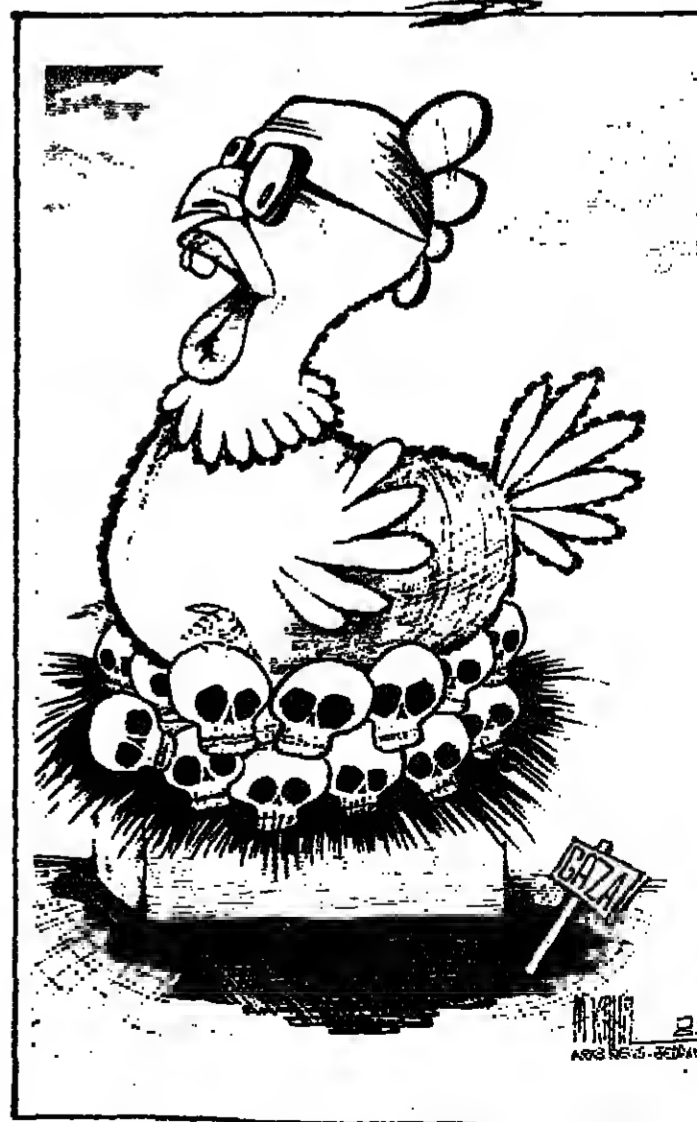
There's more crime in U.S. than Libya

Some Americans, bitter at the U.S. decision, said it may be more dangerous to go back to the United States because there's more crime in American cities than in Tripoli. There's no drug problem here, said Ray Ramonat, who moved to Libya from Nashville, Tennessee, 11 years ago and now works in technical maintenance for Libyan Arab Airlines. Ramonat said he'll stay in Libya with his wife Faye and their three daughters unless they find it illegal. "There's no job for me back in the States. The airlines are cutting back," he said. The Libyan government says 700 of the Americans here are employees, or their relatives, of the six U.S. oil companies: Occidental, Mobil, Exxon, Continental, Amerasia Hess and Marathon. About 200 are here for smaller firms providing services for the oil industry, the Libyan government says. The remaining 600 include teachers and administrators at the oil companies school, their families, and Americans working for Libyan or other foreign companies.

Lesser or nil prospects elsewhere

Most Americans live in pleasant, multi-story houses with walled-in yards in Tripoli, others work in sand-swept desert camps at the oilfields in the interior. Because Libya is considered a hardship post, the Americans can earn up to 40 per cent more than in the United States. The Americans stay home at night, watching video-tapes of U.S. movies, or entertain at home. They don't go out much because Qadhafi a strict Muslim, banned alcohol and closed night clubs after he came to power in a bloodless military coup in 1969. Most of the Americans working here were hired specifically for jobs in Libya, so they have to start from scratch looking for new posts. Only a few top-level executives in the oil companies are guaranteed positions in other places. In addition to finding new jobs, the Americans' main concern at the moment are selling their personal belongings and obtaining plane reservations on the already overbooked flights out of Libya.

- The Associated Press



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Plans to coax choreographer Maurice Bejart back to Paris

By Susan Roberts
Reuters

PARIS — Red tape is apparently strangling six-year-old plans to tempt French choreographer Maurice Bejart back to Paris.

Bejart, 54, has flatly refused to start a dance school in Paris — a project long encouraged by the present socialist government and by the recently ousted conservatives.

For years he has worked abroad because, according to him, financial aid in France has not been

forthcoming.

In an attempt to lure him back, in 1975 the minister of cultural affairs Jean Lecat came up with the idea of starting a school in Paris on the lines of Bejart's Mudra school in Brussels, which offers free training in all dance forms to pupils between the ages of 15 and 20. Bejart gave his consent.

Mr. Lecat's socialist successor, Jack Lang, met Bejart last August and believed plans would go ahead, according to a ministry spokesman. But the daily Le

Monde recently published a controversial interview with Bejart in which he said the project was swamped in paperwork, that bureaucrats were causing unnecessary delays and that six years was too long for anyone to wait.

"In France, everything is astoundingly, frighteningly slow", he said. "I'm in the position of a man who courts a woman for four years and when she finally says, all right I'm yours", I reply, I'm sorry I just don't want you anymore".

The interview brought a sharp

response from the ministry of cultural affairs. Despite rumours that the dancer recently voiced similar thoughts in an interview with a Belgian paper, this was the first they had heard of his decision to pull out, ministerial aide Andre Larquie said.

Unable to contact Bejart, Mr. Lang issued a statement saying work has already started on the school at the Palais de Chaillot, and arts complex near the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Bejart was told in August the socialists planned to open the centre by 1982. "The French gov-

ernment has not two voices but one alone. Its actions bear witness to this."

According to a ministry spokesman, if the school opens it will recruit 80 pupils through auditions, of whom about one third will be French. By 1985, the end of the first academic cycle, Bejart was expected to form a small company.

Ten million francs (\$1.67 million) have been spent in building the administration block. The school's total budget was set at 24 billion francs (\$4.3 million) in 1979.

The Palais de Chaillot near the Eiffel Tower was chosen for its central position, and detailed plans were made for its adaptation.

Andre Larquie said the hitches in the plans were due to Bejart's temperament. He had not agreed to discuss the project with Mr. Lang though a meeting had been planned for Oct. 9.

Bejart, born in the southern port city of Marseilles, turned from an early classical training to modern dance. In 1954, his ballet *Symphonie Pour Un Homme Seul* (symphony for one man) marked a

turning point in modern choreography.

His decision to turn his back on Paris has caused Mr. Lang's first major problem since taking office, giving conservative critics a chance to air their views.

Isabelle du Saillant, former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing's sister and technical adviser to the last minister of cultural affairs, quickly suggested it was entirely the fault of Mr. Lang's team.

"The new ministerial outfit, more orientated towards theatre than music and dance has probably misjudged the urgency of the

project," said Mr. Lang.

"It's a pity that the wind change should harm the continuity of action ... and that once Mr. Bejart should escape us."

Bejart, in a television news programme after the notorious interview, repeated his determination to pull out.

"It was nothing to do with the government," he said. "I cherish projects like children. One wants them to succeed and one lavishes affection on them but there comes a time when they die from lack of food."



Burt Lancaster



Anne Bancroft

Mr Polo comes to life

By Michael Rank
Reuters

PEKING — Hundreds of Mongol horsemen have invaded Peking's forbidden city and the emperor Kublai Khan holds sway on his throne once again.

All this is with full permission of the communist authorities who, together with Italian television (RAI), are producing a 30-million-dollar film spectacular about the 13th century Venetian explorer, Marco Polo.

Filming of Marco Polo began in Venice last year, and after further shooting in Morocco, the multinational company came to China in July where they shot scenes at the great wall near the mountain resort town of Chengde, 250 kilometres (150 miles) from Peking, and in inner Mongolia.

Now they are back in Peking filming in the former imperial palace where a vast courtyard, filled with Chinese extras playing

warriors on Mongol ponies, echoes with the sound of drums and trumpets.

Under the gate of great harmony, the company recently shot a scene which the mongol emperor Kublai Khan meets his treacherous Turkish adviser Achmet, played by Leonard Nimoy.

Nimoy, better known as Mr. Spock in the television series Star Trek, said the filming was proceeding smoothly despite the difficulties of communicating with Chinese, whose only foreign language was Italian and Italians who only spoke French or Spanish.

Nimoy plays the villain of the film who sends assassins to kill the Venetian adventurer. But his plot is foiled and Achmet dies with a spear through his chest.

Marco Polo stars Burt Lancaster as Pope Gregory, Sir John Gielgud as the doge of Venice and Anne Bancroft as the explorer's mother, among 400 speaking parts.

It is due to be shown on U.S. television next May, in four two-

hour episodes.

Playing the title role is an American Ken Marshall, who co-starred with Anthony Hopkins in a recent Broadway production of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

The leading Chinese actor in the film is Ying Ruocheng, also known as Stephen Ying, who plays Kublai Khan. Ying, one of China's best-known actors, translated Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* when it was recently produced in Peking under the British director Toby Robertson.

Ying said jokingly he may have got the part because he is of Manchu descent. The Manchus invaded China in the mid-17th century from Central Asia, just as the Mongols did four centuries earlier.

The film takes a few liberties with Marco Polo's original account of his travels, which does not mention the great wall.

It also introduces a love element, in the form of Marco's Venetian girlfriend Caterina, who tries

in vain to dissuade the young

adventurer from leaving home.

Caterina is played by 16-year-old Georgia Slowe, a student at London's Barbican Arts Educational School. She has already appeared in a number of BBC television series.

The 4,000 costumes were designed by Enrico Sabbatini who was also responsible for designing the highly successful series *Jesus of Nazareth*.

Mr. Sabbatini said he bought 30,000 metres of silk and more than 1,000 furs for the film. The belts of the Mongol courtier included real jade, while one of Kublai Khan's costumes cost \$7,000 as it used pure gold leaf.

Director Giuliano Montaldo realises scholars may quibble with details, but points out that Marco Polo had a vivid imagination and was never afraid to embellish good story.

"But the spirit of his adventure and the meaning of Marco's story will be unassailably intact," he added.

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ECONOMY

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Kuwait, Romania discuss joint ventures

KUWAIT, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — Kuwait Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah conferred today with visiting Romanian Minister of State, Vassily Yoncan, on prospects of cooperation in the field of energy, the oil ministry announced.

Sources said the talks centred on implementing joint ventures in the field of petrochemical industries, mainly.

Kuwait and Romania suspended a \$1.2 billion petrochemical complex three years ago because of differences over taxes.

The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed, visited Romania last month when the two countries agreed to resume discussion of setting up joint venture projects in energy fields.

Mobil to search for oil in Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Oct. 19 (R) — Mauritania and Mobil Oil Mauritania have signed an agreement under which Mobil will look for oil in an area covering 34,000 square km of sea and land in the Nouakchott region, officials said today.

They gave no further details.

Mauritanian Energy and Mines Minister Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel, who signed the accord with Mobil, recently said he had laid the basis for collaboration with Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in oil exploration and mining.

He said earlier that Uranium had been discovered in Mauritania but did not say how much or where.

Kuwait signs \$378m contract for water desalination plants

KUWAIT, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — Kuwait signed today a \$378 million contract with a Japanese consortium for setting up 12 water

desalination units here, the ministry of electricity and water announced. It said the two-year contract was signed with Sasa Kura Engineering Company, Mitsui Co. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

The 12 plants are to have a combined capacity of 72 million imperial gallons a day, which could be increased to 82 million gallon by employing certain chemicals at a very high temperature.

The plants, forming the second stage of a desalination programme, are to be operational by June 1982, said the ministry.

Kuwait's current capacity of desalinated water stands at 102 million gallons a day, in addition to other plants with a total capacity of 43 million gallons a day.

EEC aid to overseas associates

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — The European Economic Community (EEC) today announced it had decided to lend another 23.1 million European units of account (\$25 million) to Gambia, Senegal, Uganda and Western Samoa to compensate for losses in their exports.

Under the Lome Convention between the European Community and its African, Caribbean and Pacific associates, the community either gives or lends them funds without interest to make up for losses suffered in their exports, mainly farm products affected by world rice fluctuations and weather accidents.

Senegal will get 18 million ECUS (\$19.4 million) for its peanut production, Gambia two million ECUS (\$2.2 million) for its peanut and peanut oil production, Uganda the same amount for its coffee production and Western Samoa 1.1 million ECUS (\$1.2 million) for its cocoa and omra production.

In addition, the commission announced it was sending \$64,200 in medical products to Gambia after the recent political events there.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 19 (R) — A lack of sellers in quiet trading left share prices slightly firmer, dealers said, and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 5.5 at 466.9.

Glaxo led industrial firms with a 22p gain at 296p after favourable press comment. Other leaders had gains of between 2p and 5p as in ICI, Beecham, Guest Keen, Bowater and Tube, although profit taking left some below their best levels, as in Unilever, unchanged at 553p after 558p.

Gold shares closed with fall of up to 50 cents with the lower bullion price, U.S. and Canadians were lower.

Government bonds closed with gains of up to 1/2 point at the long end and 1/4 point in shorts. Dealers said the firmer trend represented buying at the lower levels in thin trading.

Electricals closed slightly below their firmest levels, with GEC up 5p at 679p after 682p. In stores, Marks and Spencer was down 2p at 108p after touching 113p following improved first half profits. Oils closed off their highs, with gains of 2p and 4p respectively in B.P. and Shell. No immediate reaction was noted to news the U.K. government intends to transfer state owned Bnoc oil producing interests to the private sector, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 19 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8405/15	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2011/24	Canadian dollar
	2.2705/20	West German marks
	2.4620/50	Dutch guilders
	1.8620/40	Swiss francs
	37.38/41	Belgian francs
	5.5930/80	French francs
	1188.50/1189.50	Italian lire
	232.20/40	Japanese yen
	5.5320/50	Swedish crowns
	5.9280/9330	Norwegian crowns
	7.1730/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	434.50/435.50	U.S. dollars

OPEC may meet soon to align prices

JAKARTA, Oct. 19 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) agreed to attend a special meeting of OPEC to align prices before the organisation's scheduled December meeting in Abu Dhabi, OPEC President Dr. Subroto said today.

an extraordinary conference should take place at the end of this month in Geneva.

Yesterday the official UAE news agency, quoting oil sources, dismissed reports of talks before the Abu Dhabi conference.

The UAE minister, who will be the next OPEC president and will chair the December meeting, left here today after a half-hour meeting on oil matters with Indonesia's President Suharto.

Dr. Subroto said Dr. Oteiba handed a letter to President Suharto from the Abu Dhabi ruler.

Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, one the need for OPEC unity.

Dr. Subroto is mining and energy minister of Indonesia, OPEC's most populous and only East Asian member.

Later today the organisation's Secretary-General, Marc Nguema of Gabon, arrives here for a meeting with him.

OPEC has tried twice this year to unify prices, now spread between the \$32 a barrel asked by moderate Saudi Arabia and the \$40 quoted by price "hawks" such as Libya and Algeria.

Dr. Subroto, who had a one-hour meeting with UAE Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba, told Reuters there was now a very good chance that a special meeting would take place soon although the time and venue were still not settled.

Senior OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) sources here said all 13 OPEC members agreed in principle that

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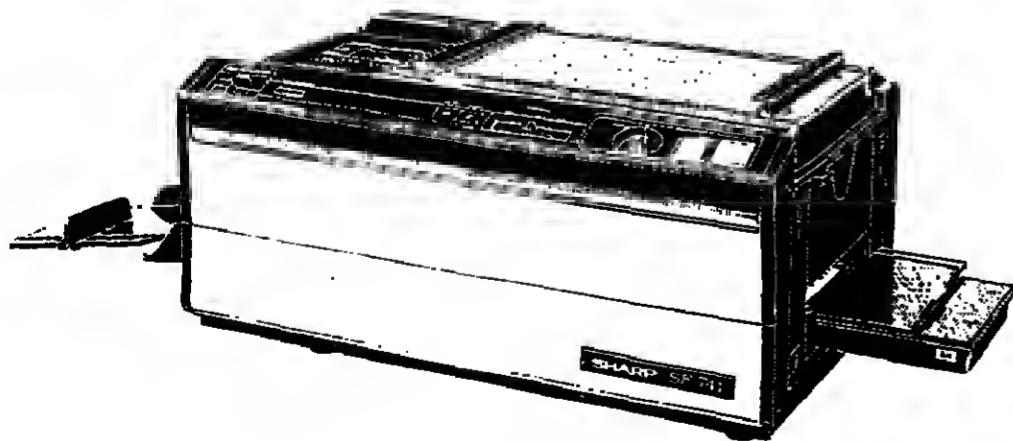
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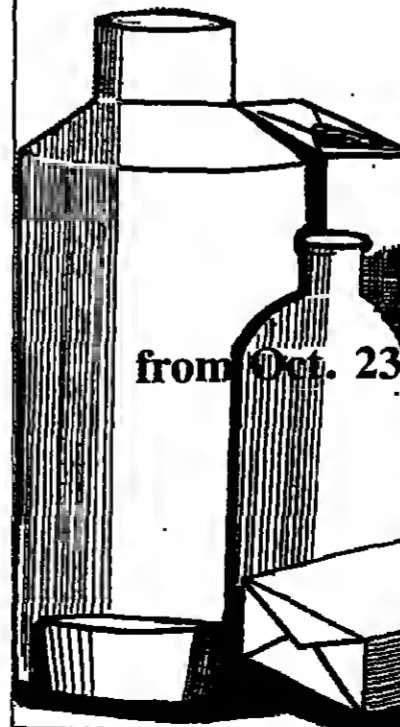
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WORLD

Solidarity urges strikers to stop, awaits Walesa

WARSAW, Oct. 19 (Agencies) — Solidarity today reacted cautiously to the change of leadership in Poland's Communist Party but told the authorities that a threatened strike ban would violate international accords.

Solidarity's national executive meeting in Gdansk without union leader Lech Walesa who is in France, said in a basically conciliatory statement that it shared the view that strikes were crippling the country.

The ruling Communist Party called on the Sejm (parliament) to suspend the right to strike in a tough policy document yesterday and elected a new leader in Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chief of the armed forces and prime minister.

The new party chief said there was no longer any room for retreat but added that he did not seek confrontation.

Strikes or protests over food shortages continued in several parts of Poland today despite the Communist Party threat and an appeal by both the government and party central committee for an immediate halt to all industrial action.

The government said in a statement that nearly half of the country's 49 provinces were either hit by strikes or strike threats over food supplies. It called on Solidarity to stop the protests, saying it could not divide what is non-existent.

In the biggest food protest, an occupation strike by some 12,000 women textile workers in the city of Zyrardow, near Warsaw, entered its seventh day.

Solidarity officials in the city said a convoy of some 70 Soviet army vehicles drove through Zyrardow early today and stopped in front of the largest mill before moving on. But they added that Soviet troops, based in Poland, were seen frequently in the area.

The Solidarity executive issued an appeal for calm to the union's 9.5 million members. It said the national commission would meet on Thursday, after Mr. Walesa's return from an official visit to France, to decide on further

action. In Moscow, the Soviet daily Pravda tucked away news of the change in Poland's leadership in the middle of a brief report today on the weekend meeting of the Polish Communist Party central committee.

Reproducing a TASS news agency report on the changes, the

First Greek socialist rule worries Turks

ATHENS, Oct. 19 (Agencies) — Socialists have stormed to power for the first time in Greek history on a platform of hostility to the NATO alliance and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Andreas Papandreu, once an American citizen, led his opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) to victory in general elections yesterday with 47.7 per cent of the vote at the latest count.

Mr. Papandreu, 62, who advocates withdrawal from NATO's military wing and a referendum on continued membership of the common market, was expected to be asked by President Constantine Karamanlis to form a new government for a four-year term.

Since becoming an independent state in the early part of the last century, Greece has been ruled by conservative administrations, occasionally by centrists, and often by dictatorships. A left-wing government is something new.

The elections brought a stunning defeat for the New Democracy Party of conservative Prime Minister George Rallis, which had ruled Greece since the end of military dictatorship in 1974.

The new government will be sworn in either tomorrow or Wednesday and will appear before parliament to seek a vote of confidence on Nov. 16.

The outgoing New Democracy

Soviet Communist Party newspaper said only that Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania had asked to be relieved of his duties and that the committee had agreed to that request.

The United States reacted cautiously to the ouster of Stanislaw Kania. "It's too soon for a full assessment, but we note that as minister of defense and, since February, as premier, Jaruzelski has associated himself with a policy of seeking negotiated solutions with Solidarity," said State Department spokeswoman Susan Pittman.

Party saw its strength dwindle from 42 per cent to 36 per cent of the vote while its parliamentary seats were expected to fall from 174 to 111.

The only other group represented in parliament will be the pro-Moscow Communist Party, which is likely to increase its seats from 11 to 15.

One of Mr. Papandreu's first largest will be a new strategy for the Greek Cypriots, locked in perennial struggle with the Turkish community of Cyprus.

In Nicosia, bands of Greek Cypriot socialists celebrated the victory of Mr. Papandreu with noisy motorcades here late last night.

Political analysts in Cyprus believe Mr. Papandreu's victory is likely to strengthen the Cyprus government in its protracted negotiations for the de facto partition of the island resulting from the Turkish invasion in 1974, and continuing occupation of 38 per cent of Cyprus territory.

But Turkey reacted cautiously today to the election of a socialist government in neighbouring Greece although government sources said they feared the result could stall efforts at improving bilateral relations.

Foreign Ministry sources said the result would probably hold up quiet diplomatic efforts undertaken with the former conservative Athens government to settle bilateral disputes.

These include demarcation of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea, other disputes concerning the Aegean including air traffic, and the seven-year division of Cyprus.

In Moscow, a Soviet commentator today urged the Panhellenic Socialist Movement to conclude a bilateral agreement with Moscow to protect Greece against a Soviet nuclear attack.

Igor Sedukh, writing for the semi-official Soviet press agency Novosti, said PASOK, owed its success at the polls to its foreign policy stance.

Mr. Sedukh said pledges by Mr. Papandreu to hold a referendum on Greek membership of the European Economic Community (EEC) and to close U.S. military bases would not be easy to carry out.

But as a first step PASOK could take up an offer made by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to Greece earlier this year of a bilateral agreement under which Greece would bar all nuclear weapons from its territory. In return Moscow would promise never to use atomic weapons against Greece in a nuclear conflict.

Papandreu gets there at last



Andreas Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), raises his hand in victory, while meeting with newsmen at his party's headquarters Sunday night. PASOK polled

around 47 per cent of the total vote in the Greek general elections, and will form the country's new government. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Japanese, Swede, Americans win Nobel Physics, Chemistry Prizes

STOCKHOLM — Two Americans and one Swede shared the 1981 Nobel Prize for Physics for refined methods of using laser beam and electron instruments to study atomic systems.

The Swede was rewarded for following up studies which earned his father the Physics Nobel Prize in 1924.

Dutch born Harvard Prof. Nicolaas Bloembergen, 61, and fellow American Arthur Schawlow, 60, of Stanford University shared one half of the prize, this year carrying a record stipend of one million kronor (\$180,000) for development of laser spectroscopy.

The Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the other half to Prof. Kai Siegbahn of Uppsala citing him "for development of high-resolution electron spectroscopy." His father, Prof. Manne Siegbahn, was awarded

the physics prize for 1924, for discoveries in the field of X-ray spectroscopy.

Champagne flowed at breakfast today in Prof. Bloembergen's household, while Arthur Schawlow said at first he "wondered whether it was real."

"It's sort of fun to see a lifetime of work being rewarded," said Prof. Bloembergen.

He said he had been working on lasers "for 20 years, ever since they first came on the scene. Of course Schawlow is one of the inventors of the lasers."

Meanwhile, the Nobel Prize for Chemistry went today to Kenichi Fukui of Japan and Roald Hoffmann, a Pole living in the United States, for work on chemical reactions, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said.

Dr. Fukui, born in Nara, Japan, in 1918, is professor of physical chemistry at Kyoto University. Dr. Hoffmann, professor of physical sciences at Cornell University, New York, was born in Poland in 1937 and emigrated to the United States in 1949.

Prof. Hoffmann developed his most powerful theories in the 1960s, working at Harvard with the late Prof. Robert Burns Woodward, winner of the Nobel Chemistry Prize in 1965.

Prof. Fukui developed similar theories on chemical reactions in separate research work, the academy said.

Irish police kill extremist

BELFAST, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — Police officers killed a suspected gunman in Belfast's Protestant Woodvale district early today and arrested three other men believed to form a death squad to kill Roman Catholics, official sources said.

A police spokesman reported that officers opened fire after the men crashed through a roadblock in a taxi hijacked earlier in the Protestant Shankill road quarter. "One of the passengers in the car was seen to have a gun," the spokesman added. "Police opened fire, but there was no return fire."

The sedan skidded to a halt 300 metres from the roadblock. One of the men inside was slumped wounded across the seat and died later, the spokesman said. Three others were seized, but a fifth man escaped.

The men were driving towards Ardoyne, a Catholic enclave in north Belfast and scene of several attacks by Protestant extremists of the outlawed Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) in recent weeks.

Police sources speculated that the five men were Protestant extremists planning to kill Catholics to avenge Billy McCullough, a leading member of the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) shot dead outside his Shankill home Friday.

Mr. McCullough, 34, was scheduled to be buried later today in Protestant east Belfast in a military-style funeral staged by the UDA, biggest of the province's paramilitary organisations. Security chiefs believe the UFF is the UDA's death squad.

Woman held for attack on Kroesen

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — Police have made their first arrest in the Sept. 15 attack on the U.S. Army's European commander by detaining a woman suspected of giving "logistical support" to the assailants, officials said today.

The federal criminal office announced Helga Roos, 27, a Frankfurt student, was arrested last Friday on charges of "supporting a terrorist band."

In a statement, the office said Miss Roos was suspected of having purchased a tent found near a wooded spot from which gunmen fired a Soviet RPG-7 grenade at a car carrying Gen. Frederick Kroesen to his Heidelberg headquarters.

The grenade struck the luxury car, but Gen. Kroesen and his wife escaped serious injury. The terrorist Red Army faction claimed responsibility for the attack.

Police believe the assailants spent the night before the attack in the tent laying in ambush for the American general.

U.N. human rights team to study Bolivian scene

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — A United Nations human rights delegation is to arrive in Bolivia tomorrow to investigate alleged repression during 15 months of harsh military rule in this Andean nation.

Human rights violations, including torture and summary execution of political dissidents, have frequently been denounced here by critics of the military regime, the Roman Catholic Church and by foreign governments and international organisations.

Until recently those charges had been flatly denied by government officials.

Top leaders of the current government, which took over in September, have recently said in private that their predecessors in office were in fact guilty of massive abuses and rights violations.

Bolivia's current president, former army commander Gen. Celso Torrello Villa, took office September when the three-member junta then in power named him to the post.

Gen. Torrello 48, promised as he took power he would govern according to the nation's constitution, end rights abuses, restore civil liberties and return the nation to democratic rule in three years.

Gen. Torrello was named army commander by Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who led the July, 1980 military coup that toppled the eight-month civilian interim government of Lydia Vucelja. Gen. Garcia Meza fell in another coup early in August.

Gen. Garcia Meza's own takeover was violent and heavily criticised. Many party leaders and labour union organisers were arrested and many expelled from the country.

Since then political and labour activities have been in a government-ordered "recess." Government restrictions still are in effect here which control the nation's news media.

Bolivians violating those restrictions or suspected of being opponents of the government have been systematically persecuted by the government's political police, the Special Security Service or SES. SES agents are mostly armed civilians working under contract with the interior ministry, and were organised by Gen. Garcia Meza's former interior chief, Luis Arce Gomez.

Faced with growing public outcries recently by civilian sectors protesting SES actions, the interior ministry announced earlier this month the security force would be "restructured" and would stress intelligence-gathering rather than repression in the future.

Once reorganised, authorities said, the organisation will be known as the National Intelligence Service (SIN), or Servicio de Inteligencia Nacional.

Responding last week to claims by labour and student groups that arrests by SES agents were increasing in number under Gen. Torrello's new administration, Interior Minister Cor. Romulo said no political prisoners were being held by the government.

He later admitted, however, that the SES had a few days before detained "three or four" university students in La Paz for distributing leftist pamphlets on campus, and warned the country's growing activist population that the government will not permit "pseudo labour leaders" or political groups to "alter the peace" in Bolivia.

Why Cancun summit is so important for Bangladesh

By James W. Hatton

DACCA — For woefully poor Bangladesh, the North-South economic summit conference this month in Mexico will be one of the most important meetings of the century.

"On the statemanship of the leaders that are meeting in Cancun will depend to a large extent the future stability of the world," says Foreign Secretary Humayun Rasheed Choudhury.

Twenty-two world leaders will meet at the Mexican seaside resort of Cancun Oct. 22-23 to consider the relationship between the affluent industrialised nations of the North and the underdeveloped countries generally occupying the South.

Bangladesh is among the poorest of the poor. Poverty is everywhere in this South Asian nation, part of Pakistan until it became independent with the aid of India's military forces in 1971.

"The per-capita income of 1,992 takas (about \$150) per annum is an indicator of many kinds of deprivation," Planning Minister Fashuddin Mahtab wrote last spring.

"It is estimated that over three-fourths of the population are below the internationally accepted poverty line," he said. "About 30 per cent of the labour force is unemployed, while 50 per cent of the rural population has no land or less than one acre (0.4 hectare) from which to scratch a living."

Like many other developing countries, Bangladesh suffers from declining imports of raw materials from the industrial world. Jute is

the country's major export and 90 per cent of it goes to the United States for carpet backing. The recent slowdown in the U.S. housing industry seriously affects Bangladesh's economy.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh must import most items. In the 1980 fiscal year, it paid more than three times as much for its imports than it earned from its exports — \$2.35 billion to \$719 million, according to U.S. department of commerce figures.

The country is also facing a reduction in foreign food aid. With a population of 90 million and growing by 2.7 per cent a year, Bangladesh stresses agriculture over industrial development.

A "high yield" style of farming introduced in recent years has boosted production, and a massive canal-building project — in which farmers donate their labour in a "food-for-work" programme — has eased the dependency of the annual monsoon rains. Bangladesh harvested a record 14.3 million tons of rice during the fiscal year that ended June 30.

So food-donor nations and agencies have reduced by about million tons the amount of rice they otherwise would have sent as aid. That cost the government cash income, since it would have sold the free grain to the public through ration shops.

The government also had to buy more rice from farmers to keep the price up, and then had to build hundreds of new warehouses. In all, the record harvest cost the government the equivalent of about \$105 million.

Partly due to the rice problem and partly to inflation, over-enthusiastic development programmes and other problems, Bangladesh found itself about 5 billion takas (about \$263 million) over budget as the fiscal year drew to a close, government leaders said, recently.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

American APCs for Lebanon arrive

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (R) — A batch of 44 American-made M-113 armoured personnel carriers worth an estimated \$4.9 million have arrived at Beirut port and were delivered to the Lebanese army, state-run Lebanese television reported. The carriers are part of an order for more than \$100 million worth of U.S.-made military supplies which Lebanon is buying with an American loan.

Greek actress gets into parliament

ATHENS, Oct. 19 (R) — Greek actress Melina Mercouri, star of the film "Never on Sunday," celebrated her 56th birthday by obtaining a seat in parliament. She swept home on a life-size support for the Panhellenic Socialist Party in yesterday's general elections. Miss Mercouri first won a parliamentary place in a 1957 poll which capped her return to Greece after a seven-year exile during the military dictatorship that ended in 1974. She had been deprived of her Greek citizenship for her outspoken opposition to the rule of the colonels. Another socialist candidate, winning election to parliament yesterday was Greek-born Lady Ann Fleming, widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin.

Man flies through Arc de Triomphe

PARIS, Oct. 19 (R) — A daring young man in a flying machine stunned tourists on the Champs Elysees avenue yesterday by swooping through the Arc de Triomphe monument in a single engine aircraft. Police said the plane appeared over the avenue this morning and flew through the monument in the heart of Paris. The total width of the arc is 44 metres, including the huge pylons that support the central arch. The anonymous aviator, a French built Rallye plane has a wing span of 9.75 metres. French television later showed a film of the stunt and interviewed the pilot.

Indian poet dies in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (A.P.) — The body of Kavignar Kannadasan, the poet laureate of India's Tamil Nadu state who died in Chicago, was to be returned home today for official burial and state honours. Kannadasan, who wrote more than 6,000 poems and translated the Bible into poems, died of a lung illness Saturday, the age of 54. He had come to the United States last summer for a meeting and began undergoing tests in Chicago for the illness, but developed complications. He died Saturday morning at the Cross Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment, Dr. S.P. Arumugam, a friend of Kannadasan. He was a noted poet and lyricist in the Tamil language. Dr. Arumugam said Kannadasan had written more than 6,000 poems and, in 1971, the first translation of the Bible into poems. Kannadasan came to the U.S. in early July for a meeting on the Tamil language that was held in Detroit. Dr. Arumugam said.

Time surveys world arms market

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (R) — The United States is the world's biggest arms exporter, followed by the Soviet Union and France according to Time magazine. Time says in its current issue that international weapons trade has become one of the world's biggest export businesses. U.S. arms sales last year totalled about \$17 billion, while Soviet sales were about \$15 billion. Although France was running a distant third with \$8 billion worth of sales the weapons business had become its most lucrative trade, Time said. The magazine quoted the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as estimating that weapons sales bring in about a quarter of the foreign currency earned by the Soviet Union. "That trade provides the USSR with a commercial link to key oil producers which may be one reason why it is trying to sell arms to Kuwait, sheikhdom with firm ties to the capitalist world," Time said. "Even though they ask for hard cash, the Soviets usually price their wares well below comparable Western weapons." Time said France had quality products, aggressive marketing skills and few qualms about selling to anyone who could pay.

Pope meets Ethiopian patriarch

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Oct. 19 (R) — Pope John Paul II held a historic meeting with Ethiopian Orthodox Patriarch Abun Tesfaye Hailemariam, the first between leaders of the two churches' modern times. "This meeting of ours is part of a much wider spiritual movement, that common search among all Christians for growth together towards full unity," the Pope told the 87-year-old patriarch according to a Vatican communique. About half of Ethiopia's 23 million people belong to the Ethiopian church which broke with Rome more than 1,500 years ago. There are about 60,000 Catholics in Ethiopia.

Bonn's spy-swap integrity questioned

BONN, Oct. 19 (R) — The Bonn government is to face questions in parliament over reports that East Germany failed to honour terms of an East-West spy swap involving top East German agent Guenter Guillaume, opposition sources said today. The new magazine Der Spiegel, in the latest of several such reports in the West German press, said today East Berlin had freed only nine out of an agreed total of 34 prisoners.

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